Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

## NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY — NOMINATION FORM

STATE:		185
	Kansas	
COUNTY:	2.	
٠	Cloud	
	FOR NPS USE ONLY	

(Type all entries	complete applicabl	e section	s)			_
NAME						
COMMON:	9 I					
Brown Gran	d Theater					
AND/OR HISTORICE					•	
	d Opera House (p	rererr	ed name;			<del></del>
LOCATION		19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 1				
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CLASSIFICATION		1 49				
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☐ Object		☑ Being (	Considered	Preservation worl	Unrestricted	
				in progress	□ No	
PRESENT USE (Check One or M	(a as Appropriate)				· ·	
		<u>·                                      </u>	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	Transportation	Comments	
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☐ Educational ☐ Mi		-				
Entertainment Mu	seum Scie	INTITIC				****
OWNER OF PROPERTY						
OWNER'S NAME:	•					Kan
Jack L. R	oney					Kans
STREET AND NUMBER:						ă
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Concordia						
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PERIOD (Check One or More as A)	opropriate)		, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Pre-Columbian	lóth Century	18th Century	20th Century
15th Century	☐ 17th Century	19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	end Known) 1906-19	907	
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Chec.	k One or More as Appropriate	)	www.
Aboriginal	☐ Education	Political	Urban Planning
Prehistoric	☐ Engineering	Religion/Phi.	Other (Specify)
Historic	Industry	losophy	
Agriculture .	Trivention	Science	-
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
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Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	Military	Theater	
Conservation	— ☐ Music	Transportation	

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The Brown Grand Opera House was built in 1906-1907 at a cost of \$40,000 by "Colonel" Napoleon Bonaparte Brown, who had settled in Concordia in 1876 and established the city's first bank in 1878. Already a rich man when he arrived, Brown capitalized on the West's need for capital as well as the lack of banking supervision and regulations to become extremely wealthy before retiring in 1883.

There was an earlier facility in Concordia which had been used for cultural activities, lectures and theatrical performances, but after a fire in 1895 there was considerable local interest in a new opera house. However, all efforts came to naught until N. B. Brown announced in November, 1905, that he intended to build an opera house at Sixth and State streets.

By January 24, 1906, the stone for the building had been quarried and transported to the site. In February Mr. and Mrs. Earl V. D. Brown (the son and daughter-in-law of N. B. Brown) inspected a number of opera houses in Kansas and Missouri to Obtain ideas. In March, 1906, Brown engaged Carl Boller, a well-known Kansas City theater consultant, to prepare the plans. Groundbreaking ceremonies were held on April 3 and the blueprints were ready on May 31. Bids were solicited for construction of the building, but when none were received, N. B. Brown determined to build it himself. His son Earl Brown was the director of the project and W. T. Short was the construction supervisor. All workmen were Concordians and all materials were bought in Concordia. The local newspapers offered either daily or weekly accounts of the building's progress.

The formal opening of the Brown Grand Opera House on September 17, 1907, featured the Joseph M. Gaites production of "The Vanderbilt Cup." In the opening night programme was the following statement:

"The entire structure has been erected by Concordia workmen; all the material has been either made or bought in Concordia; it belongs to a Concordia man; is a Concordia institution in every particular and it is the sincere hope of the builder that it may prove a source of education and clean entertainment to the people of Concordia for all time to come."

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

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ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
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(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

Agreements were concluded with two booking agencies to bring good road shows to the Brown Grand. The peak years were from 1907 to 1911 when Earl Brown took a personal interest in the opera house. But by September, 1911, both N. B. and Earl Brown were dead. The opera house passed to their widows, who deeded it to the city in 1912 with a variety of stipulations, including one barring the use of the hall as a regular motion picture theater. In an era of declining road shows the large building and its upkeep was too much for the city, and in 1916 the city council returned it to the Brown estate. Earl Brown's widow had by that time married Ray Green, and for a time he managed the opera house with some success. On March 23, 1925, the building was sold to the Concordia Amusement Co. for use as a motion picture theater, a use continuing to the present.

During its years as a legitimate theater the Brown Grand hosted many nationally known stars and road troupes. These shows were enjoyed not only by the people of Concordia but also by large numbers of residents from neighboring communities.

An organization has been established in Concordia with the stated purpose of acquiring and restoring the Brown Grand Opera House for use by the community concert association, the area arts council, the community junior college, local and regional cultural events, and as a possible convention site. The restoration of this building is seen as a significant link to the community's cultural past in that it could once again be used in the manner envisioned by N. B. Brown.

The Brown Grand Opera House was an important element of the cultural heritage of Concordia and as such it is deemed worthy of National Register nomination.

11. Preliminary nomination form submitted to the Kansas State Historical Society by the Brown Grand Theater Restoration Steering Committee, Concordia, Kansas.

	DESCRIPTION		, (j. 1944) 1940 - Janes Britani, (j. 1944)					- 20
CONDITION			14.4	(Check One)	$(-1)^{2n} \cdot (-1)^{2n} \cdot (-1)$			
	Excellent	😿 Good	☐ Fair	Deteriorated	Ruins	Unexposed		
	(Check One)				(Che	Theck One)		
		▼ Altere	ed	Unaltered		Moved .	🔀 Original Site	
1	DESCRIBE THE PE	ESENT AND ORIG	SINAL (If kno	wn) PHYSICA	LAPPEARANCE			

The Brown Grand Opera House is a rectangular brick and stone structure measuring 60 by 120 feet. The distance from the basement floor to the roof is 64 feet. The foundation and first floor of the Renaissance style building are of local limestone and the remaining portion of the exterior consists of locally made brick trimmed with Cottonwood Falls (Kan.) stone.

Originally there were four double doors on the front, two paired in the center and the others at the sides. The center entries have been considerably modified and the other two have been covered. A theater marquee has been added to the front over the central entrance.

The front entrances led into a tiled lobby which contained the owner's private office and ticket offices. The lobby led into a foyer which was separated from the orchestra floor by a railing. Balcony stairs led to the right and left off the foyer. Presently a concession stand occupies the office area.

Seating capacity of the theater was about 1000: eight boxes and 400 seats on the orchestra floor, 200 seats in the balcony and 300 chairs in the gallery. The original interior color scheme of green, gold and white was planned by the Emery, Bird, Thayer Co. of Kansas City. The seats have been replaced and reset but the capacity remains around 1000. Two movie projection booths have been added, one in the balcony and one in the gallery. Windows have been boarded over on the interior, but they are still in place, including panes.

The stage measured 57 by 34 feet. Backstage were two dressing rooms, a restroom, scene gallery and scene shop. The second floor backstage had four dressing rooms, and the area under the stage had two large dressing rooms and the entrance to the orchestra pit. A screen and speakers have now been installed on the stage and an air conditioning unit occupies part of the former dressing rooms in the basement.

The original drop curtain, which features a copy of the painting "Napoleon at Austerlitz" by Vernet, was painted by one of the best known contemporary American scenic painters, J. A. Lewis.

The building is today 60 to 80 per cent as it was originally in 1907.

GPO 931-894